The 1954 Geneva Agreements' Immutable Principles Must Be Abided By

by DO XUAN SANG

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U.S. Neo-Colonialism in South Viet Nam

A DOUBLE LESSON

URING the day, Amarican bomber reduce a village to asher. Night comes. Over the smouthering ruins, a helicopter—American of course - houser, as the blases out not slage tong apressing point between two congs, one hears hair-naining homling and mouning, in which those with some experience easily recognise the cries of people being tortuned. Those songs and creams, the day of the counted and the survivors. The aim is to break down their morale, soften them of the counted and the survivors. The aim is to break down their morale, soften them of the counted and the survivors with the counted and the survivors. The aim is to break down their morale, soften them of complete submission. That's "pyrany," pyrhological warfare, following in the steps own by owner of the steps own by the steps of th

When one closely studies policy as place of colonial in policy as place of the close of the clos

In its attempts to destroy, physically and spiritually, physically and spiritually, physical spiritually, the resistance of a people, in its endeacour to wipe out all material and biological life on Vietnamess soil, to eradicate all class and communal conscience, and to turn cach Vietnamese into a

man ready to betray his country and to murder his fellow-countrymen just for the sake of a fellow-colonialism sticks a mean of the sake of

One is also struck by the obduracy and stubborriacs. The bondering at Sieland Sieland

Truman's desision in 1930 to send a US military mission to help and top the
French comment was followad by Eisenhauer of the
Aby Eisenhauer of the
Diem, by Kennedy's to
Innich his special wor, by
Johnson's in engage in
large-scale eigolation, and
finally by the adventurous
uteps inhem by Nixon,
who hav extended the war
to the whole of Indechina.

From a fuenty-year-old confrontation the Victnamers people have drawn a first lasson of the victnamers of the victnamers of the victnamers of the lasson of US imperialism; it part and parcal, indeed the heyatone of the latter global strategy. American imperialism in policy in a systematic and savage way, represent the victnamers and further way to the victnamers of the victnamers of temper, and temporary errors; it is integrated into an outstanding of temper, and temporary errors; it is integrated into an outstanding of temper, and temporary errors; it is integrated into an outstanding of temper, and temporary errors; it is integrated into an outstanding of temper, and temporary errors; it is integrated into an outstanding of temper, and temporary of temper, and temperated into an outstanding of the victname of imperialism and temperated structures of the victname o

world.

Viet Nam is not an isolated case. Let us not forget
all the internetions, pourtal or camouflaged, in many
tal or camouflaged, in many
constries singe 1945. Let
us not forget Iran, Guatemala, the Conço, SantoDomingo, Bolicia and
many other Conço, SantoDomingo, Bolicia and
many other Santodia by
American and Saigon troops
came as a subprise only
the control of the control of the control
the sub of had not bean
for the last themity years.

While progressive people in the United States of the American rulers, the American rulers, the Pestagon, are ready to intervene britally in any country of the Third World, whenever law in the they think it necessary and pessible. They have set up a colorate was machine, a political with the property of the property o

old only outside with the configuration with US imperialism, the Vietnamese people have also been able to draw a second lesson, no technical means, popular second lesson, no technical means, popular second is the configuration of the config

American imperialism was unable to save French colonialism from the Dien Bien Phan disaster. It was incapable of vasting Roo Dink for the Room of Room of the Room of Room

A serious consequence has been that never in the whole history of the American nation have the American people gone through such a projound internal crisis. When a regime that proclaims itself to be the most advanced democracy in the world orders its police to fire on student contestants and resorts to despitous against its own Sanate, when a country that prides itself

(Continued page 7)

Saigon Students Stage Violent Demonstrations Against U.S.-Puppets

ON July 11, some one thousand Saigon students took to the streets to protest the US war of aggression and demand

The demonstrators carried with them a coffin with an inscription "Peace now and stop the war!" and an enormons, white cotton dove symbol of peace. They marched towards the US Embassy and the "Independence Palace."

19 US and other foreign pacifists who had been in Saigon for a week, also took part in the action, carrying with them banners reading "Peace now!" and "We condemn the corrupted, unjust and dictatorial government of President Thieu!"

of President clashes broke out between protesters and heavily-armed combat police of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique. Many of the demonstrators succeeded in breaking through police cordons and reaching the number Lower House.

aucceeded in breaking through police cordons and reaching the puppet Lower House. Earlier, the Saigon Students' Union had held a meeting for "an immediate peace" at the Agricultural Faculty.

FacultyBishop Paul Moore and 15
other foreign pacifist took
part in the meeting. One of
them said that back to the
United States they would
demand an end to US support
of Nguyen Van Thicu, because, they said, a week in
Saigon had convinced them
that the Thieu regime had become completely unpopular.

An American student and a South Vietnamese girl

(Continued page 8)

by DO XUAN SANG DRVN Lauvers' Association

SIGNED sixteen years ago, the Geneva Agreements re-estab-lished peace in Indochina on the basis of cogent principles, namely sovereignty, independence. unity and territorial integrity the Indochinese countries, a strict prohibition of all lide interference in their

temporary partition of The temporary partition of Viet Nam only served the pur-jone of the cease-fire through regroupment of the belligerent forces on either side of a military demarcation line which " is proway be interpreted as constituting political or territorial bound-

Nobody was humiliated neither the French aggressor, nor his American sleeping partner, nor the Bao Dai puppet regime, for it was authorized to be party to the Final Declaration of the Conference and provided with an Conference and provided with an exit in the free general elections scheduled for July 1956. Article 21, paragraph C of the Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in the Comation of Hostilities in Nam confirmed by Point of of the Final Declaration, prohibits all "reprisals or discrimination against persons or organizations on account of their activities during the hostilities" and guar-antees their democratic liberties.

The victors, in this case the Victoramese people, as well as the Lao and Cambodian peoples, thus showed a wisdom and sobermindedness helpful to the relaxa-tion of international tention. However, their enemies, chiefly the US imperialists, torpedoed the Geneva Accords immediately

after their signing.

The US of Eisenhower, Kennedy,
Johnson and Nixon has been
waging war in all its horrible unilateral undeclared war,

South Viet Nam, war of destruction by air and naval bombard-ments against North Viet Nam, special war in Laos, subversive attempts, then coup d'état and armed aggression in Cambodia. It was a deliberate, systematic and complete violation of the Geneva principles sanctioned in

Point 12 of the Final Declaration. Nevertheless juridically speak-ing, the White House can neither deny nor dodge the Geneva Agreements and its jurists have vainly tried to distort these and vindicate US presence in Sojath

Viet Nam.

Viet Nam,
Thus the legal memorandism
filed by Leonard C. Meeker,
legal adviser to the Department
of State, rend: "The Geneva
Accords of 1054, established the
dinte and hour for a cease-fire in
Viet Nam, drew a provisional
military demarration line, with
a demilitarized zone on both
sides, and required an exchange
response of the control of the control
response of the control of the control
from the South to the North
and of French Union forces from and of French Union forces from the North to the South. The introduction into Viet Nam of military equipment (except for replacement and repair) was pro-hibited. The armed forces of each party were required to respect the demilitarized zone and the territory of the other one." In short, the Geneva Accords would boil down to an armistice con character as a political settle-ment of the Indochinese issue on the basis of respect for the fundamental national rights of

the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambo-At the Paris talks between the DRVN and the US, A. Harriman tried to make a difference between the essential and nonAgreements on Viet Nam. The cesential elements would be the separation and regroupment of the belligerent forces, creation of to the use of force, international control and political settlement by means of free elections which ald take place only in peace

Then, Cabot Lodge admitted four essential elements: r - set-ting up of a provisional military demarcation line and a demilitarized zone; 2 - disengagement of the belligerents and cessation of hostilities: 3 - non-intervention and non-aggression of one zone against another in Viet Nam; 4 - international supervision.

These attempts to wrest the 1954 Agreements on Viet Nam try to turn the Southern zone into a separate State which, placed into a separate State which, placed ipso facto under Seato protection, could "legally" receive US aid even in the form of an expeditionary force. All that runs counter to international law, as t has been conceived, taught and ractised everywhere.

The far-fetched arguments of American jurists and diplomats have been easily disposed of by apported by lawyers in the world and progressive American lawyers, chiefly the Lawyers' Committee on American Policy toward Viet Nam.

ON the battlefield, the imperialists have failed in obliterating the fundamental national rights of the Indochinese peoples. But the men in Wash-ington still think that they can ington still think that they can continue to negotiate from a posi-tion of strength, whence their desperate efforts to prolong the war either by Vietnamizing it or

little water and malaria.

started to search for liberation forces."

their base.

Some time later, Sweeney mot two liberation fighters who carried him back to

" Before I came to Viet Nam I had heard an Amer-

bringing it to Laos and Cambodia.

A military solution, that is the crushing of the resistance of the Indochinese peoples, being impos-sible, the only alternative left for the US is to negotiate, not from a position of strength but on a reasonable basis which can only be respect for the fundamental national rights of the Indochinese peoples, i.e., the fundamental principles of the 1934 Agreements.
The position of the peoples of
South Viet Nam, Laos and Cam-

bodia, as laid down in the NFL to-point over-all solution, the poitical program of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the March 6, 1970 declaration of the Lao Patriotic Front, is as clear as daylight: independence, peace, neutrality and, with regard to South Viet Nam, peaceful advance toward national reunification. This solution is not only fair and conform to international law and the Geneva law, but sensible and not humiliating for anyone, be they the US aggressors or their allies and satellites, or even the personalities on the other side of the barricade who will be given all facilities to be reinstated in the national com-munity where there will be no discrimination against them. Only US neo-colonialism and the puppet regimes at its back and call will be banished.

be banished.

Nixon pretends to show his good will by appointing Democrat David Bruce as his spokesman at the Paris Conference. However the Paris Conference. However, as long as the White House does not after its conception vis-a-vis he 1934 Ceneva Agreements, that is so long as it does not give up its neo-colonalist policy, the negotiations cannot make any progress. The longer the conflict drags on, the more disastronsly it will becomerang on the US.

DEPARTING ANTI-WAR G.I. TELLS HIS STORY

(by a VNA reporter)

held in Hanus on July to hy Truong Cong Acting Head of the Irong, Special the Republic of South Viet Nam in the DRVN, in connection with the forthcoming departure for Sweden of an anti-war American soldier who had crossed over to the liberation forces in South Tiet Nam

Truong Cong Dong told mentation of the policy of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Govern-ment of the Republic of South Viet Nam toward the South Viet Nam toward the officers and soldiers of the US and other foreign countries of the US camp who cant to get out of the war of aggression in Viet Nam, the Special Representation had been charged with taking all the measures necessary to help the American soldier John M. Sweeney, registra-

number 2407056, M. (Mike) Company, 3rd Battal-ion, 4th Regiment, US 3rd Marine Division.

Truong Cong long con-demned the Nixon Administration for stubbornly prolong-ing its war of aggression in South Viet Nam and widen-ing it to the whole of ing it to the whole of Indochina, thus causing so nuch useless suffering to the American youth, soldiers and their families.

For this reason, he said, many officers and soldiers of the US and foreign countries of the US camp in South Viet Nam have joined progressive Americans and peace-, freedom- and justice-loving people in the world by resolutely opposing Nixon's policy of war prolongation and expansion

The conference then heard a verbal statement by John M. Sweeney kimself.

" My first assignment in Vict Nam reinforced greatly my slight anti-war feelings. I was assigned to a convoy security company on High-Quang Tri province

While on operation, I was able to see children standing by the sides of the road begging for food. And outside Cam Lo which is a rear concentration camp for the national minorities I saw a sign which read : 'Du not facd the children,' H began making me wonder that the United States Government and the Saigon puppets consider the people of Viet Nam as animals,"

" The only place where I had ever seen such a sight was a city 200," Sweeney

He said he had got order to join his unit in Dewcy Canyon Operation, and his unit inca attached by the liberation forces.

" I'm arrival at their base, " For a few days I became I was immediately given the much - needed medical atsic', with malaria, Instead of being ant to the rear, I tention and food, which is lies I was told during my

was ordered to carry twice as much equipment and then beaten beatally by my company commender who later tried to hill me," Sweeney told. Sweeney said he had been Sweeney said he had been told that if he were ever captured by the liberation forces, even if he were not armed, he might be either hilled or tortured. But what " After that I decided I was not going to move any more, and he decided to leave me in the jungle to die actually happened was quite another story, said Sweeney, and report me as

" I have been living with Sweeney said he had spent the Vietnamese people Sweeney vaid he mad spens "five nights and four days in the jungle conth of Hue city with no food and very seventeen months. There have been many things that impressed me. The first that the people consider me as a friend, and they know that Namt hold heard an American GI who had crossed over to the side of the National Front for Liberation. He was an Afro-American and his name was Mackingly Vallan. When I was in the jungle alone, I decided note to return to the US armed forces again, tarted to search to the their real enemy is not the people of the US of America but their real enemy is the warmongering government in Washington.

" Also the relationship "Also the relationship between the men and officers of the liberation armed forces impressed me very much. There was mutual love and respect between the men and officers of the liberation armed forces. That is some-thing that does not exist in the US armed forces.

One thing I want to tell by living among the people

(Continued page 7) VIET NAM COLDIER



The harvest is brought to the drying-yard of the co-operative

"spring" rice on all kinds of land, including for land and improved salty coastal areas, and obtained higher yield than that of the normal

tnan that of the normal winter-spring crop. Leading cadres of Thai Binh province, in this rice crop, do their best to apply such technical improvements.

improvements as selected seeds, farm work done in

season, more manure, and overcome the inclemencies of climate. Rice seedlings for

climate. Nice seedlings for the winter-spring crop and "spring" crop grew well and were sufficient to cover in time on the whole acreage. Manure was pleatifully avail-able. The area under arolls was extended. Tending, man-

uring and combating insects were more efficient than in

previous years. More ferti-lizers were used. Organic manure also increased. Many co-ops used over 20 tons of fertilizers of various kinds

per hectare which new rice varieties with a high output

* BUMPER WINTER-SPRING CROP IN THAI BINH PROVINCE

CO-OPERATIVE peasants of Thai Binh province have brought in a good

rico harvest.

According to initial figures, the average paddy cutput in the whole province reached 3 tons per hectare, surpassing the target yield by 10 per cent (as against 3.6 tons per hectare in the winter 1966-spring 1969-bumper rice cropy and the planned acreage by 1.12 per cent 1.12 per cent.

After ten years of persever-ing experiments and extenof acreage "spring" rice crop with a view to besically changing the percentage of cultivation in the province and better solving the food problem, in this winter - spring crop Thai Binh increased the area of bunn increased the area of "spring" rice to 52.2 per cent of the whole crop (twice as against last year's "spring" crop) and enlarged the sowing and transplanting area

of a new variety of "spring" high-yield seed. Its everage productivity is 3.8 tons per bectare or 1.1 tons more than the previous year. With 72% the previous year. With 72% of area grown with "apring" rice, Dong Hung district has reaped the heaviest "apring" rice crop in the province. Other districts as Hung Ha, Quynh Pho, Kien Xuong and the one of the constant of fairly high output.

Nearly 30 co-ops in the province obtained an average of 4-5 tons of paddy per hectare. Almost all of them grow "spring" rice. Such advanced co-ops as Vu Thang (Kien Xuong district), a village-scale co-op, and Tan village-scale co-op, and Tan planted "gring" in district their whole area and harvested about 5 tons of paddy per day of the scale ed about 5 tons of paddy per hectare on the average.

Thai Binh has grown

* COTTON HARVEST IN YEN DINH

THE co-operatives of Yen Dinh district, Thanh Hoa province, have reaped a bumper cotton crop. In comparison with last year the areas under cotton increased by 50 cent and its output by 80 per cent. The volume of raw cotton these co-ops supplied to the State reached 480 tons. thus exceeding last year's figure by 200 tons.

Taking into account the soil, climate and the experience previously gained, this year Yen Dinh district assigned the job of cotton-growing to 24 co-ops, among them 12 of village

District technicians have been guiding and helping the co-ops to build hydraulic works; a system of canals and channels for irrigation, draining and maintaining an amount of humidity suitable for the growth of the cotton-plant has been completed. Moreover, highland co-ops have been supplied with nine Diesel pumps.

The co-ops selected high - yield and long - stapled seeds, manured each hectare of cotton field with 7 - 9 tons of fertilizers and satisfactorily applied intensive cultivation techniques. Manpower was appropriately used by the co-ops for a prompt harvesting of cotton. Harvesters even worked at noon to complete their daily task. The co-ops have delimited planting areas for the coming cotton crop, and put them under a short-termed rice while preparing the soil for the 1971 cotton crop.

* Hanoi Handiczatts

HANOI is a city known for its age-old handi-crafts,

Formerly, each village around it specialized in a particular branch and achieved national fame for its product, for instance Buoi paper, Trick Soi satin, Dong My and Dong Ngac banketork, Ngu Xa copper utensils, uan Phuong hardware, But Trang ceramics.

The city was reputed for its "thirty six guilds" and its streets bear still now the names which recall the artisanal groupments it gathered, such as Cotton Street, Silk Street, Tinware Street, Cop-per Street, Silver Street.

per Street, Silver Street.

In fact Hanoi has been at all times the key-centre of handicrafts of the country, its articles were in great demand (owing to their high quality and artistic presentation) not only at home but also abreed.

At present, after fifteen years of socialist transfor-mation and construction and oconomic development, Hanoi boasts 340 handieraft co-operatives and 821 artisanal groups numbering 33,000 handicraftmen; their annual production represents 42 per cent of the total value of industrial output of the city and one-fifth of the value of handicraft output of North Vict Nam. Many hand-made articles account for a high percentage in the city's total output of their branches; goods supplied to farming, 5; per cent; ceranics, glassware, kilns and stoves, 70 ware, kilns and stoves, 70 per cent; hosiery, leather, dye-stuffs, iron-mongery, of-fice requisites, 60 per cent. Some objects of art, chiefly basket. basket-work, come entirely

Hanoi handicraits employ many categories of artisans: specialized workers, ex-

war-invalids, small traders shifted to production, in-valids, housekeepers, oldagers. These artisans who mainly paddle their own camers, have pooled their material and labour to build up a socialist collective economy. They turn out most varied commodities, from toothpicks, chopsticks, baskets, household utensils, to articles requiring a more or less high technique such as surgical instruments, spare parts for clocks, bicycles, tools and various objects of of mass producing consumer goods which the State indus-trial enterprises alone are not yet in a position to manufacture in adequate quantities for local consump-tion. adequate

In 1969, the total gross product of handicrafts and cottage industry in Hanoi (Continued page 7)



Making bamboo blinds

A neast conference was

held in Henel on July 14 by the Parmenent Delegation of the Republic of South Viet Nem in the DEVN. Mms Nguyon Khanh Phuong, member of the Delegation (standing), formerly detained at Can San, and other South Vietnamese, victims of US. puppet atrocities, told newsmen about the horrible days on anrth.



Con Son A Devil's Island

(formerly Poulo Condor) 140 miles southeast of Saigon, very hard to escape from, is "well-known" for its "tig r cages" where shackled prisoners suffer most harsh conditions. Access to these cages, the existence of which was denied, has been strictly forbidden by the Saigon authorities. It was "by chance" that Don Luce, a newsman and General Secretary of the World Council of Churches in the United States, and his two companions, Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins and Rep. William R. Anderson, were able to see these cages during their recent visit to South

"The tiger cages, "depicted Luce, " are stone compartments 3 metres long by 1.5 metres wide where 3 to 5 prisoners are kept. Their legs are shriveled. They drag themselves with their hands."

"We looked down from a catwalk through large openings, one for each cell, " Luce went on. "There are 60 or 70 cages in each of their buildings we visited. In each women's cage there are 5 prisoners. Most of the men's cages have 2 to 4 inmates. When we went between the cages, they pleaded for water. 'We have been beaten. We are hungry, we are sick and have no medicine, ' they cried out.

" Above each cage was a bucket of white lime, that Colonel Nguyen Van Ve said was used to whitewash the walls. But the prisoners told us that the lime was thrown down on them when they asked for food, the ground was actually covered with lime. They also said that when the lime was thrown on them they coughed and spat blood-Many said that they had the disease of the lungs (T.B.) and could not breathe when the lime was thrown on them. They complained that their rice was mixed with sand and pebbles. They had to eat fleas, insects and lizards alive."

Luce added that the students who had lived in these cages told that for want of toilet paper they had been compelled to use a bit of cloth cut from their shirts which they washed with their own urine. "The women," Luce continued, "resented bitterly the lack

HE Con Son penitentiary island of water for washing, even during their under fifteen. One of them told Luce, who speaks Vietnamese fluently and could question some prisoners, that she was not a communist but that she had been arrested during a peace demonstration. Luce pointed out that a great number of them came from Saigon high schools.

> At their press conference held on luly 7, 1970 in Washington, Augustus F. Hawkins and William R. Anderson affirmed that hundreds of men and women were berded "like animals" in 'tiger cages' and subjected to "most harsh conditions." These prisoners were ill-treated for "they would not salute the flag [of the Saigon puppet regime]" as explained Colonel Nguyen Van Ve, chief warden of the penitenti-

> The Representatives also remarked that the Con Son penitentiary kept about 10,000 Vietnamese patriots and is " the worst I've ever seen."

As the Saigon puppet administration tried to hush up the truth about the Con Son penitentiary, three Saigon students who had been kept in a tiger cage gave a press conference in Saigon to affirm that there were at present more than 1,200 people, among them 400 women, detained in Con Son "tiger cages." One of the students, Cao Nguyen Loi, denounced that he had been detained 13 months in a tiger cage after having been arrested in July 1968 during a demonstration for an end to the American aggressive war, and against military draft. The students related also that for want of food, the prisoners "had to cat fleas, insects, and lizards alive, " that most of them were paralysed and that the penitentiary had at its disposal "over 1,000 orderlies specialized in visiting atrocities" upon them.

The truth being brought to light, a spokesman of the American mission in Saigon had to admit "its knowledge of the tiger cages" and that from 5 to 7 American militarymen served as advisors to the South Viet Nam authorities at the penitentiary. He also revealed that the US Government had

IFE in a siger cage begam... Today, I spent my time closely observing mine. It was merely a special-byte call. Pli tell what was special about is later. Right at its aniwance was placed a totlet buchet. Half a metre from the door was a platform yo censimetres high, a metre long and 1.3 metres across. Plan Trong Bishi (1) once measured its tifus with 0.00 of period of the contract granted 443,000 dollars to supply it with necessary equipment.

For its part, the International Red Cross in Geneva has issued a statement protesting against the Saigon puppets claim that the International Red Cross was entirfied with the conditions of imprisonment of the Poulo Condor jail.

The statement pointed onto "The conditions of detention in Poulo Condos do not meet the criteria of the International Red Cross. This has been made clear to the South Viet Nam Government by the delegates of the International Red Cross during their

The statement went on : " The came was inspected twice in 1969 then again in Eshmany last Each time detailed reports were sent to Saigon, According to well-informed sources, South Viet Nam (the Saigon puppet administration-Ed.) assertions that the International Red Cross was satisfied with the conditions of imprisonment were refuted in Geneva. On the contrary, it was pointed out that these assertions had been strongly denounced. The reports showed a constant worsening of the detention regime."

heeping an unkind eye on him. There is always something in store for him: a lighted eigarette stump, a stick, a rock can be thrown down any time.

Editor's Note - Tiger cages on Con Son Island have recently been un-

covered by three Americans-two Congressmen and a writer. In fact their existence dates back to a long past and they have been under heavy fire before the American disclosure. Following are excerpts from the book Bat

Khuat ((Indomitable) (Youth Publishing House, Hanoi, 1967), whose author,

Nguyen Duc Thuan, was held in Con Son penitentiary island for 8

years (1956 - 1964) 4 of them in a tiger cage.

HE rows of tiger cages now came into sight. A verandah with big

into sight. A verandah with big tarred pillars and iron gates which hebt banging now and then. The high well, also tarred half-way up, was icy cold. We kept moving forward.

Someone was groaning. There was also a hum of voices. It seemed someone behind the wall had sighted us. Suddenly

scream was heard, followed by two or hree howls of anguish.

ANIMALS IN IRON CAGES

IFE in a tieer case began ... Today.

once measures its stone date. The about his arm's length, some 80 centimeters thich. The lop of the open ceiling was crossed with 20 iron bare, a little more than 10 centimeters apart.

little more than to centimetres apart. There were two rows of tiger cages on Poulo Condor (a) Island, each row to metres long, arranged in two lines separated by a one-metre thick wall with two verandabs. Each row had so cages. All the walls formed a kind of caiwalk over the celts. Three metres

separated these catualks from the roof and 4 are between the formers and

the eround. From these catwalks, one

the ground. From these cattains, one could look down inside and got the feeling it may a bottomless pit in a perpatual darkness. In this darkness, long-haired and bearded prisoners looked

Inmates of the "tiger" cells are

deprived of all liberty. Conditions in tiger cages are much more horrible than any other cells. Once their doors are

shut, these cells belong to the prisoners shus, these cells belong to the presoners who still possess a narrow, dark space of their own. This space plagued by death and suffering, though outdone in this respect by the tiger cages — is the prisoner's. He still has the freedom

to live in solitary confinement. In the

tiger cage, he is stripped of everything. Day and night, he is under the close valch of the enemy. Guards take their

ounds on the catwalk at regular inter-

vals and look down through the iron bars at him. The prisoner is under the

oustant impression that he is not his

old self. This psychological feeling is frightful. All the time, it is anxiety

and caution and horror. Suddenly he looks up and the enemy is already there,

PRISON REGIME

"Hey, what are you doing down there, man?"

" Why lie down, you down there? " " Why sit up, you down there?"

A prisoner who looks cheery will be A prisoner who looks theory into the asked: "Why so merry, trying to raise kell?" If he looks sad, he will be told: "Don't pretend sadness. You're conspiring to do something, aren't you?"

In short, round the clock, the prisoner is subjected to punishment of all

After several years in the tiger cage, we unanimously agree that the most freedomless man on earth is the inmate of a tiper care.

Things are different in the cell. Afte Things are different in the cell. After each beating, the prinoner can do what-ever he likes, massaging, groaning, screaming, cating or drinking. But in the tiger cage, after bring beaten until he vomits bload and thrown back into it, the prisoner should lie without stirit, the prisoner should the without str-ring until next day. If he stire a bit too early, the enemy on the top of the cage sceing that will shout, "Ha, ha! he still has strength in him, he is still alive. Give him more thrushings!" And the order is immediately carried out. So you had better lie still as if you had lost consciousness. When you are dropped down on the floor, try to keep dropped down on the poors, we would in the same position as when you land. If you are kungry, wait until the guard vanishes out of sight to take your food. If he makes a sudden return, shut your if he makes a sudden return, sous your mouth and swallow down what food you are eating. If you are greaning, cause it on seeing the guard. Sadly enough, groaning helps alleviate much of the

vive this session.

The tiger cage is really a living hell. Itay and stight, there is no end to a div roised by the yells of the forturers, the creaking of iron gates, the shuffler of human beings being draged out or thrown in, the cries of anguish, conditions to the condition of the condition of

so long as I live. Often enough, the prisoner got the impression that he was merely an emimal waiting for its turn to be slaughtered. Day and night, turn to our languages without know-ing when the beating or torture came. The suspense was much more terrible than the real kappening of the thing

in those months, I heard the fro-quest thuds of the blows which became quits familiar. They were usually followed by the breathless comment of the torturer, "He's dead!" [...]

Food was simply wretched. Should a Food was simply wretched. Should accorded to some disease, it would be a misfortsme for us. That day we would be given each a few pieces of sineury meal and that day too we would receive tricle as much basing, as price for the meal they had given the charact be used to be a support of the meal they had given to the charact be used to be us shooting pain at our jawbones because of the "punches," We swallowed bits of boiled cow-hide and our throat was ore all over because of the strangling sore all over occause of the strangers.

Later on, tee sam another reason why
we had been given so sound a threshing.

That was a way to drive us faster
back into the tiger cages and so the
leavings would then be collected by
guards and wardens for their porkers.[...]

A NEW-FANGLED TORTURE

moment later, "discipline sulpraing" agent entered the tiger
cages for scarches. They took
prisoner the shirt, and the pair of
troussers he was sulprained to each
prisoner the shirt, and the pair of
troussers he one and their moderclothes.
Usually before a drive of terror and
repression, they always mounted such
a raid. This time, more brutalities
might be special became they took
amay com the toller buckets. Where
to relieve constants one ment laker " discibling enlore

While courches were going on in While searches were going on which cages, others went up and down the stairs, busy with their carks and buchets. A drancking, no mistake! Many of us had not experienced water drenching. Yes the bare idea of it mode as shudder.

A cash was placed at the top of each tiger cage. It was then filled with mater.

Now they tilted it.

Some toriurers, amused by this game, sloped the cash at the right angle and poured the water down. From a height of 4 metres, the water fell like a

cascade on the bodies and the heads of the prisoners. These torturers were past masters in this technique. They saw to it that the flow of water was not too abundant - so that the nater did not run out too just - or not too small-as this would lessen the effectand so a constant flow and volume of water kept falling down. I felt the weight of the water crashing down on my head, my shoulders and my back.

IN THE TIGER

It was winter and the sea gale bles in howling. It found its way into the upper foor, travelled freely in the bare tiger cages, bun round and round behind the prison walls then roused away, leaving behind a biting cold. Some people way it is not cold in the South. Right! It is not, but only for South, Right I is not, out only the those who lead a normal life. With us it was completely different. For many years running we had undergone untold sufferings; we had lost much of our physical strength to the point of our physical strength to the point that we could hardly resist the cold. Ordinarily, the cold was already a plague. The drenching aggravated it manyfold. Apart from the cuiting page. In arrange to the cutting cold, the feeling of wel was awfully uncomfortable as the cages were always soaked with water. And the tension soarea with water. And the tension of waiting. The drenching was admin-istered at a one-hour interval, day and night alike.

and night althe.

I was delained in Room 3a near the end of the row which was aspored to every wird and the roll worker into the residual took of the roll worker, and the residual took of the roll worker, and the roll worker, and the roll worker, and the roll worker and took care not to let the water fall right on the top of my head. The drenching over, I immediately mopped the floor with my clother, wring them out, apraid them out for and croucked four they in such a person of the roll worker, which is the roll worker to the roll with the roll of the roll worker in contact with the west floor. Sleeping was impossible with the back or the belly and the legs on the floor. It was personally could cake pull, of I to the roll with the back or the belly and the legs on the floor.

or the cetty and the legs on the 1600.

It was piercingly cold. Each puff of wind made me thiver. Hardly had I that my eyes when the clatter of closs woke me say. The enemy was already overhead. Without delay, I sat np in overhead. Without delay, I sae up in the same position as previously, ready to receive the cruel flow of water. Never in my life did I feel so cold as in those days. My skin turned pale. My body swelled. So did my calves to the size of a jar. The soles of my feet thickened up. I could not stand long on my feet because it hust terribly. My shin cracked between the course of th ed between the toes.

Every time water was poured down, we burst out yelling, "Oh! Oh! Oh!" And the whole area was drowned in

CAGES

At each dienching, they gave us fac-tory-husked rice with less food value to reduce our resistance to the cold. Food remained the same "mam sat" (4), a remained the same main at (4), which of fish prichle, but during the drenching period, it was maxed with rice brain and sawdust. [...]

After more than two months of the grilled dried just and fried just prickle diet, our health declined visible. We sprawled listlessiy on the ground, completely exhausted. We twee we had of bones. Too much lying on the contract of the cont bage of bones, too much tyring on the cement floor worsened the rheumatic pains. Our eyes saw stars and our heads were diszy. The two legs were unable to support the body.

were unable to support the body.

One night, I woke up and wanted to urinate. I stood up and lelt great pains in the legs, I collapsed, I leaned my hands on the walt trying to stand up again but could not. My legs trembled, I breathed a long sigh. Paralysis had hit me!

They took off the sanitation bucket.
We had to relieve ourselves on the
door-step. They came daily to remove the excrement and urine with sand, but the cleaning had never been done properly. The door-step gave out an horrible stench. ...]

We continued to meet all their brutalities with deliberate inertia. Long (5) now grew mad. He did not young (3) now grew mad. He did not pour water down any more. He rained excrement on us. He carried a bucket of excrement to the upper floor, mixed it with urine and emptied the whole content down.

"Now, you'd better stop being obstinate!"

"Feel more comfortable?" "Serves you right, ch?" he

"Serves you right, th?" he sueseed.

After several days, the floor and he walls were caked with human waste. Its stench was sunbearable. It stuck to our hair and beard. As some police agents came, we professed, "Your regime is the most barkarows in the world. You wern pour down might-soil on ns."

Not at all !"

" fust, take a look, what is this?" "Long is to blame. He has not received any order to this effect!"

"Long is your man," we retorted.
"He dares not do it without orders from above. '

from above."
It seemed our protest was not ignored. Long ceased dropping excrement
down. But now he made water through
the hole in the top of the cell.

me nous in one stop of the cast.

Another night, after a drenching, I found on my body some bits of chilly and a thread of vermicelli. The water was slimy. No mistake, Long had poured dish water down.

Finally, he continued the drenching with an even more dangerous liquid. Inhericating oil mixed with hicken and sell. The mixed with hicken was the more properties of the hicken has been all control and irritating pain. We fell greater discomfort this time. Our nerves green taut; it was very trying indeed. The floor was covered with oil and athes. Unable to lie down, we had to sit curled up all might. Finally, he continued the drenching curled up all night. ...

ABROAD CONDEMNED

OVER the past few days, world public opinion has been strongly critical of the inhu-man treatment of political prisoners by the US and Saigon puppets, particularly at the Con Son jail.

ATROCIOUS

· Protest resolutions against the e Protest resistations against moutrageous penilentiary regime in South Viet Nam were passed by various meetings of mass organizations in the German Democratic Republic, ADN reported.

A resolution cent to Nixon by the students of the Party Institute in Berlin said: "With his dirty war of aggression and ferocious crimes in South Viet Nam, President Nixon is reviving the horrors of the Hitler

time. These are systematic brutali-ties of which the chief instigator is the US President, Richard Nixon. We demand that the US government immediately put an end to such atrocities in Vict Nam as well as in Cambodia and Laos. We call on the American people, in the name of the honour of America, to take effective measures to check the bloody hands of the US govern-

Shocked by the ill-treatment of prisorers in the Saigon pupper regime's Con Son jail, delegates of the Jopen Afro - Asian Solidarity Committee, the Committee to Support the Visinemess People

Japan - Viet the Friendship Association lodged on July 9 a strong protest with Saigon "Embassy" in Japan.

CON

IN

The protest note, addressed to Nguyen Van Thieu, insisted that the Saigon authorities immediately put an end to the cruelties against oners at Con Son.

The International Lawyers' Committee in Geneva has urged a investigation into the horrible regime of detention at Con Son.

Many papers in West Germany have also come out against the atrocities of the US and its puppets against the South Victnamese people.

The Frankfurter Rundschau said on July 8 that the regime of imprisonment in South Viet Nam "is one of the most barbarous in our time, and Con Son jail is a typical prison of the 'free world' and of the Saigon dictatorial rulers."

Photos of "tiger cages" have been carried by l'Humanité and France Soir (france).

Le Monde on July 9 wrote:
"The conditions in other prisons seem to be no better. In 1968, deputy Tran Ngoc Ban [of the Saigon regime] mentioned similar conditions at the Gia Dinh juli. A deputy of Quang Nam province has also referred to the same horrors in the fail of his home province

• The paper Al Shaub of Lebence wrote: "With America"s presence in Saigon, you find there the massacres and prisons similar to those of the Nasi concentration camps in the time of Hitler. Today there is the scandal of the "tiger cages" after the scandal of the "tiger cages" after the total control of the mass-killings in South Vict Nam. Terror, allow the scandal of the mass-killings in South Vict Nam. Terror, slow killing and methods of suppression are being used against prisoners in Saigon. These methods are incon-sistent with the simplest principles of freedom and justice... has stained the rupte or humanity with her britalities against, the Victnamese people."

NGUYEN DUC THUAN

(s) a fellow prisoner. (2) former name of Con Son

(3) a thug.

(4) a category of fish in abundance in South V.N. used to prepare prickle.

(5) a thug.

CAMBODIA

FIERCE BATTLES WEST OF MEKONG RIVER

FIERCE battles were un-Diver the FUNK Information

On the night of June 25, the National Liberation Armed rorces (NLAF) namered at a para battalion of the Phnom Penh army sta-tioned at Kompong Tralek, Kompong Chhang province, inflicting over 300 casualties, inflicting over 300 casualties, capturing a number of troops and downing a plane.

In Kompong Cham province, on June 29 a Saigon troop column was intercept-ed by regional forces: 80 ed by regional forces: 80 adverse troops and 18 vehi-cles were put out of action.

In Preah Vihear province, on June 24 and 26, the NLAF fought two engagements with

Choang Keen and the Presh Vihoar district capital, wiping out 180 enemy soldiers and capturing a big quantity of arms and ammunition.

In Kompong Thom prov-ince, on June 26, the national forces intercepted Brigade 8 of the Lon Nol army coming to the rescue of the provincial capital, and exacted a toll of

In Siemreap province, on June 8 NLAF men knocked on two enemy companies at a troop concentration south of Road No 6 and in the garrison defending a bridge cast of the provincial capi-

In all, the NLAF put out of action over 1,100 enemy troops and 18 military vehi-

Cambodian Minister Denounces US Scheme to Send Thai Troops to Cambodia

CCORDING to the Information Bureau of the FUNK, on A CONCINENT to the information pureau of the FUNK, on June 39, 1979, Khiue Samphan, member of the Political Bureau of the FUNK and Minister of National Defence of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, issued a statement strongly denouncing the US for sending That mercenaries to Cambodia.

The statement pointed out that in execution of Nixon's the statement pointed out that in execution of Nixon's manageure of "setting Asians against Asians," after the withdrawal of US aggressor troops to South Viet Nam, the US imperialists on the one hand still maintain a great US imperialists on the one hand state hand continue number of Saigon puppet troops in Cambodia, and continue to savagely borsh and strafe the Cambodian territory, and on number of Sangon pupper troops in Cambouns, and continue to savagely bomb and strate the Cambouns are done the other hand, have ordered the Thanon-Fraphas clique in langkoit to send Thain incrematies to Cambodia to help the Lon Nol - Strik Matak clique keep up aggression against Cambodia, and check the patriotic movement of the Cambodian people.

The statement called on the Cambodian army and people to strengthen their unity and increase metual assistance in order to drive the Thai aggressors out of Cambodia. It called on the Thai people and Kamer residents it is called out the Thai people and Kamer residents and the Cambodia of the Cambodia o The statement called on the Cambodian army and people

in their aggression in Cambodia.

The statement stressed: "The struggle of the Cambodian Liberation Armed Forces and people under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea of which Sandech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk is President, aimed at overthrowing the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak clique and pushing the US and Saigon puppet troops out of Cambodia, is a legitimate elfort for pence, independence, neutrality, liberty and democracy, it is that of a nation which is refusing to surrender its independence to the US aggressors and accept the slavery yoke of US imperialism. It conforms with the Interests of all nations who are denied independence and overtelest and their satellites are denied independence and overtelest and their satellites are for the conformation of t

8th Anniversary of the Signing of the Geneva Agreements on Laos

(July 23, 1962)

FACTS AND EVENTS IN LAOS

FROM 1962 TO 1970

1962

June 12: The tripartite agreement on the formation of a tripartite national union government in Laos was signed in Zurich. June 23 : Formation and royal recognition

tripartite national union government. July 23: The Geneva Agreements on Laos were signed. Declaration on the neutral-ity of Laos was released.

November: The pro-US clique launched fresh attacks on the liberated sone in Savahana attacks on the liberated zone in Sayaboury province (Upper Lace) and Saravane province (Lower Lace).

April 2: Pro-US reactionaries' attempt with 4 tanks and troops to capture Colontel Denan, commanding the neutralist armed forces, failed,

April 3: Quinim Pholsens, Foreign Minis ter in the tripartite national union govern-ment, a stalwart advocate of neutrality,

July 15: Prince Souphanouvong, Presi-lent of the Lao Patriotic Front (LPF), dent of the Lao Patrious Front (LPF), Vice-Premier of the tripartite national union government, sent to the co-chairmen of the 1952 Geneva Agreements on Laos, a third letter protesting against the occupation of Seno by rightist troops in contravention of the 1952 Agreements.

July 20: A company of South Vict Nam paratroopers was air-dropped on Muong Nong area (Savannakhet).

September 9: Covered by armoured cars, september v: Covered by armoured cars, rightist troops besieged the army unit defend-ing the representation of the LPF in Vica-tians, opened fire at the building, and encircled the DRVN Vicatiane Embassy.

Jenuery 20: 13 rightist battallons attaclied many LPF positions in Kieng Khoang.

Januery 30: The first US "Green Heret" unit from Okinawa arrived in Thalland to take part in the "Anti-Riot" manesuver in co-ordination with the independence and nemposed a threat to the independence and neu-trality of Cambodia and Laos.

rality of Cambodia and Laos. ***
Pebruary 10 : The LPF issued a statement ouncing the US and its lackeys' kindling he civil war in Laos.

February 19: The SEATO held session in discuss the Lao situation.

Pangkon to cuscums the Las Stuntion.

April 19: The LPF second congress adopted
the re-point program of action of anti-US
struggle and building a peaceful, independent,
democratic, unified, neutral and prosperous

Laos.

April 18: The tripartite summit conference failed on account of rightist elements' attempt to overthrow the tripartite national union government and their statement that the Genova, Zurich and Plain of Jars Agree-

ments were optoated.

April 19: Kouprasith Abhay and Siho engineered a coup d'état. They retained Prince Souvanna Phouma as "Premier" but forced him to "reshuffle" and "enlarge" his cabinate but and "enlarge" his cabinate but and "enlarge". inet by including their men in it.

May 17: US bombing and strafing of Lao liberated vone began.

nuerate zone began.
June 8: The LPF made public a statement
calling for the convening in Phnom Penh of
a conference of countries members of the 1962
Geneva Conference on Laos to seek a peaceful ettlement to the Lao problem.

settlement to the Lao problem.

June: Prof. J Bernal, President of the World Peace Council, the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidiarity Committee to Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Association, and the Asian Buddhist Conference denounced the US imperialists' violating of the Census Agreement on Laos and bombings of the Lao liberated some.

July : Operation "Three Arrows" was mounted on the liberated sone in Laos. October 5 : Pathet Lao Radio revealed the setting up by the US and quislings of "unity

villages, " a kind of "strategic hamlet" in

October 14: Large-scale operation "Son-ay" launched on the Lao liberated zone. December 27: The tripartite conference in Paris was subotaged by US-inspired rightist

Becomber 31 : Prince Souphanouvong sent to Prince Souvanna Phouma a protest against the "general election" scheme.

Jenuery 31: An abortive coup d'état was staged by a number of rightist officers. The instigators, Phouni Nesavan and Siho, fiel to Thailand.

to Inailand.

February 22: The LPF protested against
the redivision of power in the "government"
in utter contravention of the principle of
unanimity between the three parties.

Merch 20: Phoukoutt victory: Lao liberation forces repulsed the attack of 10 enemy battalions who took heavy casualties.

Mey 3: Pathet Lac Radio condemned heavy B-5a bombardment of the liberated zone in Kham Mnane province (Central Lacs). October 12: General Thao Ma, commanding Lao air force, staged a coup d'état and bombed Vientiame. The coup failed and he took refuge in Thailand.

Nevember: Under the pressure of pro-US extremists. Kong Le resigned his post as commander of the "neutralist" forces. A few months later he went abroad.

1967

June 3: Souvanna Phouma reshuffled his cabinet and included four other pro-US

July 24: UPl disclosed that 300 Japanese militarymen were operating on the territory controlled by the Vientiane authorities.

controlled by the Vientiage authorities.

August 26: Reactionaries hurled hand grenades at the barracks of Lao people's liberation troops defending the office of the Representation of the LPF in Vientiane.

September 29: Japanese Premier Sato isited Laos to discuss Japanese interference October 20 : Souvanna Phouma left for a

Newember 24: Lao rightist troops and Thai soldiers mounted big "sweeps" on the Thai-Lao borderland.

January: The French monthly l'Evéns-ment revealed in its January 1968 issue the presence of 12,000 Americans in Laos. Jenuery 16: Lao patriotic forces liberated

Jenuary 17: A plastic bomb laid by ro-US elements exploded in the yard of the DRVN Embassy in Vicntiane.

the DRVN Embassy in Vicutiane.

January 21: Thai Promier Thanom
Kitthachorn officially admitted attacks on Laos by US aircraft based in Thailand
(AP, Jan. 23).

Merch 8: USIS disclosed: the USair-dropped to Lao bandits in Upper Laos about 900 tons of 100, 200 tons of the West Company of the USAIR Company of the USAIR Company of the USAIR COMPANY OF THE COMPANY OF

March II: Thanat Khoman, Thai Foreign Minister, declared he did not rule out the possibility of Thai troop commitment in

June 12: On US orders, Souvanna Phouma reorganized the High Command of the Lao Royal Army along a more reactionary

August 24: 1,000 civil servants in Luang Prabang, Vientiane, Savannakhet and Pakse attended military training courses.

September II : The Lao National Assembly passed a bill on the national budget in which 32 million dollars (half of the budget) were earmarked for military oper-

(Continued page 7)

VIET NAM COURIER

75th Plenary Session of Paris Conference on Viet Nam (July 16, 1970)

The U.S. Torpedoes the Geneva Agreements

Savs DRVN Negotiator

Paris Conference, Mr Neuven Minh Vv. in the name of the DRVN Covernment Delegation, recalled the different stages of the substage of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina (the 16th anniversary of their signing is forthcoming) by the US which has invaded Viet Nam and expanded the war throughout Indochina. He dismissed the

T the 75th session of the Nixon Administration's specious pleas for its Viet Nam war policy. He said that the Vietnamese people unreservedly supported the struggle of the brother Lao and Cambodian peoples for independwhich is consistent with the part of the world.

ence, peace and neutrality, fundamental principles of the Geneva Agreements signed in 1954 and 1962 and the present situation in that

(Continued from page 1)

on being the richest one in on being the richest one in history suffers, in conse-quence of an unjustifiable way, from inflation, economic recession and unemployment, it is small wonder that consciences are stirred to rebellion and confidence in the government and the regime is eroded.

US meo-colonialism he served by huge technical and financial means. It is none the less doomed to failure. For, starting from a ensition of meabness can only aggravate that weakness, that passivity, in both the political and both the political and military fields, each time it venture. The Cambodia morass closely follows the Viet Nam morass; now that Washington has extended Washington has extended the war to Cambodia, American and world public opinion has reacted even more strongly against war in Viet Nam.

Richard Nixon will resort

in North Viet Nam.

October 31: The LPF passed at an extraor-linary session its political program. Nevember 11: The Souvanna Phouma gov-

Nevember 11: The Souvanna Photums gov-ernment signed an agreement for the exten-sion of Wattay airfield in Vientiane by Japan. Nevember 20: Soth Phetrasy, LPF representative in Vientiane, denounced US redoubling of air raids on the Lao liberated zone since the US unconditional bombing halt

Jenuery 14: A big US ammunition dump

was attacked by Lao patriotic forces: one-third of the depot was blown up, shaking window panes in Vientiane. Mersh 21: AP quoted Melvin Laird, US De-

fense Secretary, as saying that since 1965 the US Command in South Viet Nam had received orders to operate in Laos as a "protective

August : At US instigation, the Vientians

authorities arrested and persecuted the DRVN Embassy and Viet Nam News Agency per-

Emonasy and visit vam News Agency per-sonnel. Operation "Koukiet" was launched to encroach on the liberated zone in Xieng Khoang and Plain of Jara. September of the September of the County of the Souvanna Phorma as a september of the Souvanna Phorma as a september of the Souvanna Phorma as a september of the Souvanna October 30: Hearing by a US Senate special sub-committee of a report on US com-mitment in Laos. October 22: Souvanna Phouma was report-cible of the Park Souvanna Phouma was report-cible of Park Souvanna Phouma was report-

ed by AP as saying that a tacit agreement had been reached during his American trip in October 1969 for US continued aid to his

government.

Hevember 19: According to AP, US De-

(Continued from page 2)

** During my trip to the North I was able to see the

heavy damage inflicted upon the DRVN by the US

A Double Lesson

to other ways and means in his endeavour to win in Vist Nam, in Indochina, and impose American becomony impose American hagemony in Asia. The peoples of Indochina and those of Asia and other parts of the world must be prepared for more plots and aggressions on his part.

The wish " No more Viet I he wish "No more Viet Nam!" can only be realized through a resolute, per-severing and multiform struggle waged by all the peoples, all the men of peoples, all the men of progress, wherever they may cither on Vietnamese. Lao, or Cambodian soil, or in Tohyo, in Africa, in Texas, or in Europe. One must clip the wings of not beg for its kindness or appeal to its good will. No proposal has been more reasonable than those put forward by the Vietnamese, forward by the Vistnamese, Lao and Khmer peoples as a

basis for negotiation and a peaceful solution to the and Cambodia

Wachington, either under Johnson or Nixon, has never replied otherwise than with bombs, napalm and " defoland Khmer peoples will know how to counter arms with arms, just as they will know, when the time comes, when the men of Washington have learnt the lessons of their failures, how to affer solutions of peace that respect both their own fundamental national inter-ests and the well-understood interests of their adver

recalls the negotiations that mere carried out in Genera 16 years ago, it is not uscless to come back to those fundamental unestions

fense Department reported to Congress that 162 Americans had been captured or report-ed missing in action in Laos.

tion prohibiting introduction of US combat troops in Laos and Thailand.

December 13 : US Senate passed a resolu-

February 1 : US aircraft doubled their activities in Lass compared with last year: sometimes 700 sorties of US planes taking off from 7 bases in Thailand were recorded in a day (USIS).

in a day (USIS).

February 21: After long and fierce battles,
Lao patriotic forces liberated the Plain of JarsKieng Khoang area, put out of action over
6,000 rightist troops and Thai mercenaries.

Mereh 6: The LFF Central Committee
roleased a 5-point political solution to the Lao

problem.

March 8: The White House admitted the death of a captain of the US Army and 26 other Americans in military operations in Lags.

The US Command in Saigon received order to publish human and material losses of the

USAF in Lace.

Murch 10: Arrival in Vientiane of Colonel

Pradhit Thieng Tham, envoy carrying Prince Souphanouvong's letter to Prince Souvanne

March 20: The White House admitted Thai-

April: The World Peace Council held session

land involvement in military operations in

April: The World Feace Council held session in Moncow and resolved to support the Lao people's resistance against US imperialism. Conference unreservedly supported the Lao people's struggle against US aggression.

April 30: Attopue (Lower Laos) liberated by Lao patriotic forces.

May 17: International Conference to Sup-May 17: International

June 9: Lao patriotic forces liberated Saravane (Lower Laos).

port the Lao People met in Cairo.

FACTS AND EVENTS... ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL (Continued from page 6) ACTIVITIES IN THE DRVN

(Continued from page 3)

increased by 9 per cent over 1968. In October 1969, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the liberation of the capital city, an exhi-bition of handicrafts and objects of art was held in Hanoi with 1,000 articles from 45 handicraft enter-prises. This wide range of hand-made articles shows hand-made articles she the new efforts made Hanoi to restore, preserve and promote handicrafts and applied arts to meet the evergrowing home needs and

Samples of new handicraft articles are permanently on display at a shop in Trang Tien Street for the good of

To develop further the productive capacity of Hanoi handierafts, in 1969, the

establishments produced 176 tools to prove their equipment. The handicraft co-operatives in the city have multiplied their engineering and repair workshops. The city adminmarked a big sum of mon to open a co-operative production and overhaul

Thanks to the development

of handicrafts, the living conditions of co-operative conditions of co-operative artisans have been con-stantly raised. Dining-halls, creches, dispensaries have been built by handicraft co-operatives for the welfare of their members. At present, the latter are entitled to various benefits of social security (illness, maternity, family allowances).

* One Willion Attendances

HE Dramatic Art Depart- troupes from the mountain ment of the DRVN recently organized three theatrical festivals which drew over one million attendances.

The first festival took place at Nghe An, the second at Nam Ha and the third at Haiphong, Fifty-two professional troupes, including those of the army coming from almost all provinces and towns of North Viet Nam, took part in the occasions, performing over 60 plays of various kinds including classical and modern dramas.

Most arresting were the performances given by the regions of North Viet Nam in their minority nationalities languages.

The themes of all the plays were drawn from the nation al history or dealt with the last resistance war against French colonialism and chiefly with the present strugglo against the US aggressors in both zones of the country, or with socialist construction in the North.

The best plays have been selected and will be acted on the Hanoi stage on the 25th founding anniversary of the DRVN (September 2, 1970).

of Viet Nam is the high esteem in which they hold the South Viet Nam National Front for Libera-tion and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN." Sweeney went on to save

the DRVN by the US Government. It made me angry and ashamed. Seeing the damage, I was ashamed to be an American." Sweeney thanked the PRG of the RSVN for helping him to travel to Sweden I mould also like to thank In our issue No 276, page 5, column 3, line 52, decisive

their struggle, even though in a small way, against the common enemy of both the people of Viet Nam and the American booble." American people."
Swanney then answered the

Studeney then answered the nowment's questions. Asked about the anti-war feelings among US troops in South Viel Nam, he said: "I saw many Gls who were sich of the war. I have of people who shot themselves in the jeet in order not to come back. I knew of people who used drugs to try to jorget." Ashed why he chose to go

to Sweden, Sweeney replied " If I went home directly, the US Government would put me in a military prison for a very long time. Being in prison does not scare me, the people of Viet Nam for having let me take part in because I went through there

DEPARTING ANTI-WAR G.I. TELLS HIS STORY " I want to become active,

and I lear I would not be active in a military prison.' Shout the crimes com-mitted by the US in South Viet Nam, Sweeney said:

"I feel personally that making children beg food by not feeding them is a crime in itself. Before Operation Dewey Canyon I was given a briefing, I was told: When you were going and you saw anything that move, you were to shoot at it and ask anestious later.

" And I asked: 'What is if was a child or an unarme person in front of us,' and was told 'Shoot and ash

influence should read divisive influence.

MILITARY OPERATIONS

CA MAU PROVINCE: PLAF hammered at an enemy artillery unit in Song Doc military sub-sector: 120 enemy casualties, four 105 mm campons destroyed. THE VINH PROVINCE: Can Ke sub-sector attacked from July 6 to 8: over

100 enemy troops wiped out, 2 US planes downed.

NIHH THUAN PROVINCE: Many enemy positions and bases, including Phan Rang airfield, pounded by PLAF artillery on the night of July q.

THUA THIRM PROVINCE: Military sector on Hill 935 stormed by PLAF from July 1 to 10: about 900 US paratroops killed, 3 US companies annihilated, 40 aircraft downed or wrecked, 7 cannons and a great number of enemy blockhouses and fortifications overrun.

and in Saigon announced that General George Casey, con First Air Mobile Cavalry Division in South Viet Nam, had been reported "missing" since July 7 together with six other American officers and men flying in helicopter to visit a field hospital. He was the third US general "missing" in South Viet Nam since April 1, 1970 and the seventh since July 1967.



SAIGON STUDENTS STAGE VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST U.S.-PUPPETS

(Continued from page 1)

student together burned several draft cards of American youths at the meeting amid shouts of the audience, "Long live Peace!" and "Down

Two women handed to Bishop Moore a coffin which contained bones Hishop Moore a coffin which they said contained bones of the Son My victims. It also bore the words: "How smany people in My Lai (Son My) were killed! How many tons of bombs have been dropped in Vict Man by B-52 bombers and how many Victnamese girls have become taxi-girls because of the Viet Nam war?" Viet Nam war?

the Viet Nam war 216
Bishop Moore told the
crowd as he received it,
town is too beavy a gift.
We are moved to teasbefore this meeting. Speaking at the meeting, Speaking at the meeting, Huynh
Tan Mann, President of the
Saigon Students
Tan Mann, President of the
Saigon Students
Team Students

C. Palmer, President of

the Committee for Students Mobilization to End the War in Vict Nam, stressed that the Thieu - Ky - Khiem administration would not administration survive without US support.

After the meeting, the students held demonstrations and distributed a communi-que calling on all the South Viet Nam students Viet Nam students strengthen their unity their sustained effort for: students to

Peace and independence for South Viet Nam.

2 - Self-determination and total withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Vict Nam,

3 — President Nixon's with-holding of US support from the Thieu-Ky-Khiem regime.

The communique also appealed to the peace-loving students in the world to support the South Viet Nam students' struggle for peace.

On July 12, the Saigon tudents' Union made public Students' Union made public a letter of protest against police brutalities and against the Saigon students demonstration of July 11, as a result of which eight students were wounded, four of them seriously. The letter

revealed that a student dissenter had been arrested. The same day, some fifty girl and boy students including Huyah Tan Man, who had been illegally detained in Chi Hoa, Con Son (Poulo Condor), Tan Hiep and Thu Due prisons, of Committee of Struggle of Committee of Struggle for Freedom."

EARLIER, thousands of students of the Saigon Agricultural Faculty and Post and Tele-Commu-nication College had held a nication College had held a meeting and passed a reso-lation boycotting compulsory military training ordered by the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique. They were staunchly backed by the students of other universities and colleges in universities and colleges in Saigon, Hue, Da Lat, Can Tho, etc. An appeal was launched by the Saigon Stu-dents' Union to all students in South Viet Nam to take the same measure.

Photo:

At a demonstration sup-porting the workers' general strike; Saigon students set fire to a jeep of US military police (fune 15, 1970).

DRVN POSITION ON INDOCHINA SETTLEMENT REMAINS UNCHANGED

(VNA Statement)

REGENTLY, Western news agencies spread rumours about Hanoi's latest viewpoint on the settlement of the Indochina question with a view to distorting the position of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

remocratic Republic of Viet Nam.
Viet Nam Nowa Agency is multivaried to declare that the position of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam on the Interpretation has been made viet Nam on the Interpretation has been made to the Carta Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front on the Summit Conference of the Indochniese Feoples, in the May 3, 1970 Statement of the Mochanise Footbase of Name Talendon of Combotia and a Sparan invession of Cambotia and a Sparan invession of Cambotia and a Sparan in the United Statement of the Statemen

It remains unchanged.

SOUTH VIET NAM SITUATION AS SEEN BY NGUYEN CAG KY

T a banquet given by the Saigon Editors' Association at Caravelle Hotel, Nguyen Cao Ky took the floor and reviewed the economic, financial and social situation of South Viet Nam, Grai Phong Press Agency reported.

Ky said: "The most crucial problem facing us (the Thieu-Ky regime-Ed.) at present is our economic and financial collapse. It has been referred to daily in the press which carries cartoons, editorials and even miscellaneous news on countless cases of robbery and suicide and family tragedies caused by poverty. It has also been the theme of speeches and heated debates in the National Assembly. All this spells out a serious economic situation and the people's hard and unstable living conditions which have now become a source of anxiety. "

"This predicament," Ky added, " is due to the fact that production is slack, war expenditures are soaring up, the national budget is showing a big deficit, and the national economy relies only on US aid, which only helps fight inflation and surmount immediate difficulties.

of The difficulties at the bottom of the present state of things," he went on, " include what is called ' Vietnamization' of the war and the current system of taxation. They have brought about disastrous consequences in all fields. They have landed many families in dire straits, while socially, given rise to howling injustices and bad customs and habits. Many villas and buildings have been erected near slums.

Our present economic crisis is beyond remedy, " he complained. "Therefore we are not surprised that all the omic and financial measures taken recently by Nguyen Van Thieu | bave fizzled out."

With regard to "Vietnamization," Ky not only held it responsible for the present slump, but anticipated that it contained the seeds of failure and defeat. He said: "Formerly we received from the US massive aid of all kinds from war material to personal outfits. Now with 'Vietnamization' all plans of operations, war means and combat methods have been revised. We are no longer able to strike at a minor position of the enemy with a great number of choppers, bombers, and heavy guns because we are short of them. Besides, when the American troops withdraw, the war means are cut down and the Vietnamene armymen (puppet troops - Ed.) have to fight in tighter circumstances.

" We must admit that this administration does not enjoy the confidence of the people," Ky concluded, "I would resign should Mr. Thisu not listen to what I've told him.

There is not a more candid admission nor a more vivid illustration than this of the Saigon regime's failures and difficulties, of the divergencies between it and its Yankee masters as well as of the personal rivalry between Thieu and Ky who are engaged in a cut-throat competition for the monopoly" of serving the US.